SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3093.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

House *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 28, 1789.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a lengthy memorial from the public creditors of the State of Pennſylvania, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Trumbull preſented a memorial from the commanders of the packets, which ply between New-York, and Newport and Providence in Rhode-Iſland, reſpecting the hardſhips which they ſuffer by reaſon of that State's being conſidered out of the Union.

A letter from the Governor of South-Carolina, addreſſed to the Speaker, incloſing an account of the exports from that State from December, 1787, was read.

The report of the committee on the memorials from the merchants of George-town and Alexandria was taken up, and accepted, and the ſame committee ordered to bring in a bill for the relief of the memorialiſts.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the executive departments, their aſſiſtants, and clerks.

The committee agreed upon the following ſalaries, viz.

To the Secretary of the Treaſury,	-	3500 Dollars,
of State,	- -	3000
of the War Department,	-	3000
To the Comptroller,	- -	2000
Auditor,	- -	1500
Treaſurer,	- -	1600
Regiſter,	- -	1260
Governor of the Weſtern Territory, including the emoluments of Superintendant of Indian Affairs,	-	2500
Aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury,		1500
Chief Clerk of the Department of State,		800
Chief Clerk of the Department of War,		600
Secretary of the Weſtern Territory,	-	750
Principal Clerk to the Comptroller,	-	800
Cheif Clerk to the Auditor,	- -	600
Three Judges of the Weſtern Territory,		800 dol. each.

To the Clerks which may be employed in the ſeveral departments, not to exceed 450 dollars each.

The committee having gone through the bill, with amendments, the ſame were reported to the Houſe, and accepted. It was then ordered, that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading tomorrow.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe brought in a bill, to ſuſpend for a time the operation of a clauſe in the collection law, agreeably to the report on the memorials from Alexandria and George-town, which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Clymer had leave of abſence for a few days---and Mr. Sturges to the end of the ſeſſion. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 29, 1789.

The bill for regulating the coaſting trade was received from the Senate, with the concurrence of that body in the amendments propoſed by the Houſe to the amendments of the Senate.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers was read a third time, when Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to recommit it, in order to ſupply ſome deficiencies. He obſerved, that a number of officers were not provided for, ſuch as the foreign miniſters, conſuls, &c.

It was however thought improper to annex ſalaries to offices which the legiſlature had not expreſly created or recognized, and the motion was negatived.

The queſtion was then put on paſſing the bill, and the yeas and nays being called, it paſſed in the affirmative--- Ayes 27---Noes 16.

Mr. Boudinot preſented a memorial of ſundry inhabitants of the county of Middleſex, in New-Jerſey, praying that the diſtrict courts in that part of New-Jerſey may be held at Perth-Amboy. Read and laid on the table.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the judicial bill.

Mr. Tucker's motion, for ſtriking out that ſection which provides for the eſtabliſhment of diſtrict Judges in each State, was taken into conſideration. This brought on a warm debate. The motion was advocated by Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone, and oppoſed by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr Benſon, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Sherman. The committee roſe at four o'clock without deciding the queſtion, and the Houſe adjourned to ten o'clock on Monday next.

MONDAY, Auguſt 31, 1789.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The bill for ſuſpending the operation of part of the collection law, ſo far as it relates to compelling veſſels bound to Alexandria, Georgetown, Bladenſburg, &c. to ſtop at the mouth of Patowmack river, to lodge a manifeſt of their cargoes, was recommitted, for the purpoſe of admitting ſome further clauſes reſpecting the trade of Richmond and Peterſburg, in Virginia, and Bath, &c, in the province of Main.

A memorial from a citizen of N. Carolina, reſpecting the operation of the alien duties upon that State, was read, and referred to the committee, to whom was recommitted the bill aforementioned, together with the memorial from the maſters of ſeveral Rhode-Iſland Packets.

An enrolled bill for regulating the coaſting trade, &c. was ſigned by the Speaker and ſent to the Senate.

The Houſe went in committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing the judicial courts of the United States; but not having time to compleat the ſame, they roſe and reported progreſs, after which the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 1, 1789.

Mr. Vining moved the Houſe to take up the Jerſey election, the conſideration of which had been poſtponed.

Mr. Seney objected---he thought it moſt proper for the Houſe to proceed in the judiciary bill. This objection being over-ruled, the Houſe reſolved to take up the report of the committee on the election.

The Clerk then read the report of the committee, ſtating the facts ariſing from the proofs.

Mr. Stone moved to poſtpone the buſineſs, and to aſſign a day, when the parties ſhould be heard by themſelves and their counſel. This motion was objected to by Mr. Vining, as the ſubject was reduced to a ſmall compaſs by the committee, who had examined the whole matter thoroughly, and as each member was perfectly competent to judge on it with eaſe. It was alſo obſerved that the petitioners had abandoned the ground which Mr. Stone contended for.

The Clerk then, as the Speaker read the articles of the report ſingly, proceeded in reading the documents which accompanied that report.

After ſome converſation reſpecting the form in which the ſubject ſhould be brought to an iſſue, Mr. Benſon moved a reſolve, that all the votes taken in at the election ſubſequent to the third of March are void and of no effect.

Mr. Goodhue ſeconded this motion.

Mr. Vining moved, that it ſhould be aſcertained how the votes ſtood on the 4th of March, the day on which the Congreſs were to aſſemble; he thought it neceſſary to determine this fact before the Houſe proceeded any further. The Houſe ought to have all the facts before them, which could poſſibly be of any uſe in the final deciſion.

Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Ames and Mr. Sedgwick oppoſed going into this enquiry, as it would probably give an improper bias. To know the ſtate of the votes might affect the determination of the principles from perſonal conſiderations.

The Speaker declared that the motion of Mr. Vining was not in order, as it was proper that the committee alone ſhould aſcertain the facts.

Some various converſation took place on Mr. Benſon's motion, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then moved a reſolution comprehending a general ſtatement of facts, on which he wiſhed the Houſe to decide.

Mr. Vining moved, that the Houſe ſhould come to a reſolution, that the facts reported by the committee are not ſufficient to ſet aſide the election.

Mr. Sinnickſon ſuggeſted to the Houſe as a fact, that in the county of Cumberland the votes were all received on the 3d of March, but as the Judges of election ſat till 4 o'clock the next morning in counting them, they thought proper to date the return on the 4th of March, though all the votes were received previous to that day.

A debate on the general ſubject then took place between Mr. Scott and Mr. Hartley for, and Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Stone againſt, the validity of the election of the ſitting members. The Houſe adjourned without coming to a deciſion.

WEDNESDAY, Septeuber 2, 1789.

A petition from the citizens of Philadelphia, reſpecting the permanent and temporary reſidence of Congreſs, was read.

The committee, to whom was recommitted the bill to relieve the inhabitants of George-Town and Alexandria, on the Potowmac, reported that they had not thought proper to recommend any alteration in it.

The petition of the creditors of the United States, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Vining then brought forward his motion, reſpecting the validity of the Jerſey election, in a new form, viz.---"Reſolved, That James Schureman, Lambert Cadwallader, Elias Boudinot and Thomas Sinnickſon, were duly elected and properly returned members of this Houſe."

Mr. Sherman made a number of obſervations in ſupport of the validity of the election.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) ſpoke on the ſame ſide, and the queſtion being taken on Mr. Vining's motion, was carried in the affirmative.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the Houſe that he had approved and ſigned the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and the treaſury bill.

The Houſe then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation of the members of Congreſs.

The firſt amendment was to ſtrike out the firſt paragraph of the bill, and to inſert, inſtead thereof, a clauſe providing that the ſenators and repreſentatives ſhould have ſix dollars a day till the year 1795, when the compenſation of the ſenators ſhould be ſeven dollars a day, and that the allowance for travelling ſhould be ſix dollars for every twenty miles.

Mr. Jackſon oppoſed very warmly both the principle of the amendment, and the manner in which it was introduced.

Mr. Sedgwick alſo objected to the form of the amendment, but took this opportunity to preſs the principle of diſcrimination between the pay of the members of both houſes. He was ſupported by Mr. Ames.

Mr. Tucker reprobated the form of the amendment as indelicate, ſince it propoſed to the houſe a meaſure which it would be diſgraceful in them to adopt, viz. the ſubjecting their ſucceſſors to a diſcrimination and an inferiority, which they would not themſelves ſubmit to.

Mr. Jackſon conſidered the amendment as a meaſure of deception, to take the houſe in by a ſpecious ſemblance in the ſenators of a diſregard to their perſonal intereſt.

On the other ſide the argument was chiefly confined to the general principle, and the old ground was travelled over. But it ſeemed to be pretty generally agreed, that the amendment was improper. Several alterations, by way of amendment, were attempted to the amendment of the Senate, but the amendment itſelf ſeemed ſo conſtructed, that any partial alteration appeared impoſſible without running into inconſiſtency.

The general queſtion for concurrence was at length taken, and negatived by a large majority. The Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 3, 1789.

This day the hall and galleries were exceedingly crouded, owing to the curioſity excited by the intereſting ſubject which was made the order of the day.

The fixing on the permanent ſeat of the Fœderal Government, which has long occupied the attention of the United States, and lately agitated the legiſlature, was an object, which, however unimportant it might be in a *national* view, and in the future operations of the government, was likely in the preſent ſtate of parties, and upon local, or merely *fœderal* principles, to occaſion conſiderable diviſions, and very warm debates.

We ſhall attempt to gratify the public with a ſtatement of the buſineſs.

After the bill for the puniſhment of crimes, &c. which had been ſent down from the Senate, had been read, the Houſe went into a committee of the whole, according to the order of the day, to take into conſideration the motion of Mr. Scott, the ſubſtance of which is as follows: Reſolved, That a permanent ſeat for the government of the United States ought to be fixed as near the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory, as ſhall be conſiſtent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having alſo a due regard to the circumſtances of the weſtern country.

Mr. Goodhue roſe and obſerved, that the members from the eaſtern ſtates had contemplated the ſubject of a permanent ſeat of fœderal government with deliberation. They had turned their eyes to different parts of the country, and had at laſt, after a mutual and full conſultation, come to an agreement, that the banks of the Suſquehannah was as far ſouth, and as near the centre of population and extent of territory, as was conſiſtent with other circumſtances important to this country. Had they conſulted their own intereſts and convenience, they would have fixed upon a place more to the north and eaſt. But as they felt diſpoſed to be governed by principles of accommodation, they were of opinion that the banks of the Suſquehannah ought to be choſen for the permanent reſidence of Congreſs, and that till the particular place could be fixed on, and the proper buildings erected for their accommodation, the ſeat of Congreſs ſhould continue to be at the city of New-York.

He then read a reſolution to that effect.

Mr. Lee roſe, and obſerved, that the Houſe were called on to deliberate on a great national queſtion; and he hoped they would diſcuſs and decide on it with that diſpaſſionate deliberation, which its magnitude required. He would propoſe the following reſolution:---Whereas the people of the United States have aſſented to and ratified a conſtitution for their government, to provide for their defence againſt foreign danger, to ſecure their perpetual union and domeſtic tranquility, and to promote their common intereſts; and all theſe great objects will be beſt effected by eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat of government in a ſtation as nearly central, as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean and an eaſy acceſs to the weſtern territory will permit; and as it will be ſatisfactory to the people of the United States, and give them a firm confidence in the wiſdom and juſtice of their government, to be aſſured that ſuch a ſtation is already in the contemplation of Congreſs, and that proper meaſures will be taken to aſcertain it, and to provide the neceſſary accommodations, as ſoon as the indiſpenſible arrangements for carrying into effect the conſtitution can be made, and the circumſtances of the United States will permit; Reſolved, That a place, as nearly central as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean and an eaſy acceſs to the weſtern territory will permit, ought to be ſelected and eſtabliſhed as the permanent ſeat of government of the United States."

He wiſhed the principles of the government to be recognized, that the people of the United States might be able to judge whether, in the meaſures about to be adopted, they were carried into execution by this Houſe. If theſe great principles were not preſerved, it would be an unhappy fulfilment of thoſe predictions which had been made by the opponents of the conſtitution, that the general intereſts of America would not be conſulted, that partial meaſures would be purſued, and that inſtead of being influenced by a general policy, directed to the good of the whole, one part of the Union would be depreſſed and trampled on, to benefit and exalt the other. Inſtead of accompliſhing and realiſing thoſe bright proſpects which ſhone upon us in the dawn of our government, and for which our patriots fought and bled, we ſhould find the whole to be a viſionary fancy.---He flattered himſelf, that before the Houſe decided on the queſtion before them, thoſe principles would be expreſsly recognized, if it was meant that they ſhould be regarded.

Mr. Hartley ſupported the motion of Mr. Goodhue, and pointed out Wright's ferry, on the Suſquehanna, as an eligible place for the ſeat of government---This he conſidered as a middle ground between the Dalaware, which might be ſuppoſed a northern object, and the Potowmac on the ſouth---He went largely into a diſplay of the natural and artificial advantages which this place preſented; its ſafety, its eaſy communication with the weſtern country and the Atlantic, its extreme fertility, the purity of the climate, and its abundant population.

Mr. Sedgwick hoped that the motion of Mr. Lee would not obtain. The gentlemen, he ſaid, who moved the other day to have this buſineſs brought on this ſeſſion, could not fail to recollect, that they were called on and intreated to defer this buſineſs. They were told that this was not the time, conſiſtently with the real good of the country, to determine the permanent reſidence of Congreſs. They were told that the government was not yet in operation---that the union was not yet compleat---yet that gentleman in particular, and the majority of the Houſe, ſuppoſed that ſuſpending it would occaſion ſo much diſſatisfaction and agitation, that the peace and happineſs of the country required a ſpeedy deciſion.---As his and other gentlemen's remonſtrances proved ineffectual, and it was reſolved to bring the buſineſs on immediately, he came now ready to meet the gentlemen, prepared to decide upon the important ſubject. He ſhould oppoſe the motion of Mr. Lee, becauſe it involved unneceſſary delay.

Mr. Tucker reprobated the motion of Mr. Lee. He wiſhed to know what gentlemen were going about.---It ſeemed to him that the propoſition was a preamble: Was it cuſtomary to agree to a preamble before the ſubſtance of the reſolution was determined on? No.---The regular way was firſt to agree to the ſubſtance, then the preamble. This mode of ſettling the preamble tended to lead members hood-winked to ſomething they were not aware of. He wiſhed ſomething more candid might be brought forward; ſomething that might be underſtood. He was not diſpoſed to agree to principles which may lead to conſequences of which he was not apprized.---This, he ſaid, was an irregular mode of proceeding---He was not fond of being led to truth blind folded. This was like Socratic roaſoning, Firſt to admit certain principles, then others, till we found ourſelves involved irreſiſtibly in concluſions which we were utterly unaware of. Gentlemen ſeemed to him diſpoſed to make laws ſyllogiſtically.

Mr. Lee aſſured Mr. Tucker that fair dealing was his object. He wiſhed to bring forward thoſe conſiderations which ought to guide their judgment. A queſtion was to be decided wich involved preſent and future intereſts, and extended to remote generations. The queſtion was to be ſettled, which muſt determine whether the government was to exiſt for ages, or be diſperſed among the contending winds---Would gentlemen ſay that theſe principles ought not to be recognized? Would gentlemen ſay that the centre of government ſhould not be the centre of the Union. Should it not be in a ſituation which would admit of an eaſy communication with the ocean?---Would they ſay that our weſtern brethren are to be diſregarded? Theſe were the momentous conſiderations which ſhould lead the Houſe to a concluſion. If they were diſregarded, it would be an alarming circumſtance to the people of the ſouthern ſtates. They had felt theſe alarms already. It was with difficulty on another occaſion that their apprehenſions on this ſcore were ſilenced, and their difficulties ſurmounted. If this queſtion was decided without regarding theſe intereſts, it would be ſaid that a Congreſs was found, who were not diſpoſed to recognize the general principles of the government. He had come forward, he ſaid, with ſuch explicit propoſitions as the intereſt of his country dictated. Some principles ought to be previouſly eſtabliſhed as a guide, as a polar ſtar to direct the Houſe to juſt concluſions.

Mr. Thatcher ſaid the motion was certainly not in order. This was a preamble, and it was improper to fix the preamble before the ſubſtance of the law was determined.

Mr. Sherman thought it beſt to let the preamble lie on the table----paſs a reſolution to fix on the place, and then adapt the preamble to that reſolution.

Mr. Vining did not conſider this reſolution as a preamble. It was only ſettling ſome general principles, by which the Houſe were to be governed in coming to a final determination. Was there a ſentence of the propoſitions which could be denied? Was it not proper and expedient that the government ſhould be fixed at ſome central place? If that was proper, why not expreſs it? Was it unuſual? Was it repugnant to the forms of legiſlation? What would be the operation of theſe principles?----Every gentleman would have an eye to ſome fixed and leading maxims. It would regulate and facilitate his concluſions. On theſe accounts he was in favor of the motion. He agreed that this was a matter of the higheſt importance. He wiſhed that all exterior circumſtances might combine in aid of the government, and every principle attended to which could preſerve and add ſtrength to it. While we had a Waſhington and his virtues to cement and guard the union, it might be ſafe; but, when he ſhall leave us, who would inherit his virtues, and poſſeſs his influence? Who would remain to embrace and draw to a centre thoſe hearts, which the authority of his virtues alone kept in union?

Mr. Stone oppoſed Mr. Lee's motion, as he conſidered the reſolution a preamble, which it was improper to ſettle previous to the ſubſtantial reſolution.

Mr. Seney alſo objected to it, becauſe the principles of it were ſufficiently provided and recognized in the reſolution of Mr. Scott, to which it ſeemed to be a preamble. He was not impreſſed with the neceſſity of any preamble at all. But if it was neceſſary, he ſubmitted it, whether the reſolution on the table did not fully expreſs that the ſeat of government ought to be as near the centre of extent, population, &c. as the Atlantic and weſtern intereſts ſhould permit.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) obſerved that it was a preamble to a preamble, and therefore improper. He did not believe that the event of fixing the ſeat of government could have the dangerous conſequence which alarmed the gentleman, of rending the union in pieces. Nor did he think that it was an intereſt to be contended for with ſo much zeal and violence.

Mr. Lee ſaid that gentlemen pretended that this was a preamble to a preamble---he denied it. It was no more than aſcertaining certain principles, which lead to a concluſion in the ſubſtantial reſolution. That the principles preceded declaring the deſign of the government, and was followed by a reſolution in exerciſe of theſe principles.

Mr. Maddiſon aſked if the motion of his colleague could be ſuppoſed out of order. He ſubmitted that to the chair. Did it contain any thing which was not true? He appealed to the candid judgment of the committee. Were the truths contained in the propoſition inapplicable to the ſubject? He appealed to the juſtice and policy of the people of the United States. The poſition, he ſaid, was ſtrictly in order. Was it improper or inapplicable to declare the principles which ought to govern on this queſtion, and which were properly prefixed to the motion that lay on the table.

The gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Tucker) had talked of theſe propoſitions leading him blindfold into embarraſſments. But they were in fact the luminous truths which ſhould guide him ſafely to a juſt deciſion.

Mr. Ames was at a loſs to conceive why the gentlemen from Virginia were ſo agitated, and anxious to preſs the ſubject of theſe reſolutions. The gentleman had aſked, was there any thing contained in the propoſition which was not true? Was there any thing not applicable to the ſubject? and by way of concluſion, aſks whether the reſolution ſhall not therefore paſs. But was ſuch a concluſion neceſſary to theſe premiſes. If they were true, why be ſo ſolicitous? Did truth acquire any new authority by being frequently voted? If they were truths, would not thoſe truths guide us? But he had, he ſaid, another difficulty. If the Houſe ſhould vote theſe propoſitions, the gentleman might bring forward other abſtract queſtions without limitation, and ſupported by the ſame arguments; and might then aſk, Were not theſe things true? Were not theſe things applicable? And in this way the Houſe would have upon their Journals all the arguments which could riſe out of this multifarious ſubject.---But was there any neceſſity for it? Would it not embarraſs the committee? It was not their buſineſs, he ſaid, to ſyllogize upon abſtract principles, like ſchool logicians, but to ſettle facts. He inſiſted, that if the principles were incontrovertibly true, there was no uſe in inſerting them.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Lee's motion, and negatived---34 againſt 18.

The next queſtion was on the original motion of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Tucker was oppoſed to ſettling any principles whatever. He declared that the majority for fixing on any ſet of principles could not govern his mind with regard to the fact. If, on the whole, he did not think that place the beſt which the principles adopted by the committee ſhould ſeem to lead to, he certainly could not vote for it---With what view then would gentlemen eſtabliſh principles, if they could not govern the conduct of the Houſe?---But the principles themſelves were vague, and led to no certain concluſion. What was the center of wealth, population and extent of territory? Was there a common center? Territory had one center, wealth another, and population another. He begged to know if a center was to be determined from thoſe three centers. It was not proper to ſettle principles, but fix the place. Gentlemen would in argument bring every principle into view that was neceſſary. Some would be for one place, ſome for another; and the advantages of all would be calculated.

Mr. Tucker dwelt ſome time longer on the abſurdity of this arrangement. He doubted whether the center of wealth ought in any form to be conſidered. The center of population was variable. Though the principle might now be fixed, it might be entirely inapplicable in future. The center of territory was fixed, but that alone would probably lead the government to a ſituation entirely ineligible. Indeed, whether principles of population, wealth and territory, were conſidered ſeperately, or in combination, they furniſhed no certain direction, no poſſible guide to the committee, in fixing on the proper place for the ſeat of government.

Mr. Madiſon moved that the word "wealth" ſhould be ſtruck out. He obſerved that population and extent of territory were the only main principles which ought to govern. Government was intended for the equal accommodation of all ranks of citizens. They ought all to be ſo favoured, that they might eaſily tranſmit their grievances, and receive thoſe bleſſings the government was intended to diſpenſe. The rich were certainly not leſs able than the poor to reſort to the government, or to eſtabliſh the neceſſary means of ſecuring its advantages. If there were any ſuperior advantages to be enjoyed from the preſence of the government, he rather ſuppoſed that it ought to move towards thoſe who moſt wanted its protection.

The queſtion on this motion was taken and negatived---Ayes 22---Noes 27.

The queſtion was then taken on the original reſolution of Mr. Scott, and carried---Ayes 35---Noes 14.

FRIDAY, September 4, 1789.

The Houſe being met, reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of fixing a permanent ſeat of government.

After a long debate on the amendment to Mr. Goodhue's motion, propoſed yeſterday by Mr. Lee, for fixing the ſeat of government on the Potowmac inſtead of the Suſquehanna, the queſtion was taken, and there were 20 in favour of it, and 31 againſt; ſo the amendment was loſt.

Mr. Madiſon then propoſed to amend Mr. Goodhue's motion, ſo as to leave it diſcretional, to be either on the Potowmac or Suſquehanna, as ſhall be judged moſt eligible.

On this queſtion the ayes were 20, nays 31.

A diviſion of Mr. Goodhue's motion was called for; the firſt part, fixing the ſeat of government on the eaſt bank of the river Suſquehanna, was carried, ayes 32, noes 19.

The ſecond part, reſolving that until the neceſſary buildings were erected at the ſeat of the permanent reſidence, Congreſs ſhould remain at New York, was carried: ayes 30, nays 21.

Mr. Fitzſimons brought forward a propoſition, authoriſing the preſident to appoint commiſſioners to purchaſe ground, erect buildings, &c. and to open a loan for raiſing the neceſſary ſums, to carry the foregoing into effect: This motion being laid on the table, the committee roſe and the Houſe adjourned.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, the 24th of Auguſt, 1789.

Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, two thirds of both Houſes deeming it neceſſary, that the following articles be propoſed to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, as amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the ſaid legiſlatures, to be valid, to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid Conſtitution.

ARTICLES in addition to and amendment of the Conſtitution of the United States of America, propoſed by Congreſs, and ratified by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, purſuant to the 5th article of the original Conſtitution.

Art. 1. After the firſt enumeration required by the firſt article of the conſtitution, there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall be not leſs than one hundred repreſentatives, nor leſs than one repreſentative for every forty thouſand perſons, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall not be leſs than two hundred repreſentatives, nor leſs than one repreſentative for every fifty thouſand perſons.

Art. 2. No law varying the compenſation to the members of Congreſs ſhall take effect, until an election of repreſentatives ſhall have intervened.

Art. 3. Congreſs ſhall make no law eſtabliſhing religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, nor ſhall the rights of conſcience be infringed.

Art. 4. The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble and conſult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed.

Art. 5. A well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, being the beſt ſecurity of a free ſtate, the right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed, but no one religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ſhall be compelled to render military ſervice in perſon.

Art. 6. No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

Art. 7. The right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and effects againſt unreaſonable ſearches & ſeizures, ſhall not be violated; and no warrants ſhall iſſue, but upon probable cauſe ſupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deſcribing the place to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized.

Art. 8. No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of impeachment, to more than one trial or one puniſhment for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be compelled in any criminal caſe to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law; nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe without juſt compenſation.

Art. 9. In all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favor, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

Art. 10. The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachment, and in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger) ſhall be by an impartial jury of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction, the right of challenging, and other accuſtomed requiſites; and no perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authoriſed in ſome other place within the ſame ſtate.

Art. 12. In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved.

Art. 13. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

Art. 15. The enumeration in the conſtitution of certain rights, ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people.

Art. 14. No ſtate ſhall infringe the right of trial by jury in criminal caſes, nor the rights of conſcience, nor the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs.

Art. 11. No appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States ſhall be allowed, where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to one thouſand dollars; nor ſhall any fact, triable by a jury according to the courſe of the common law, be otherwiſe re-examinable, than according to the rules of common law.

Art. 16. The powers delegated by the conſtitution to the government of the United States ſhall be exerciſed as therein appropriated, ſo that the legiſlative ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the executive or judicial; nor the executive the powers veſted in the legiſlative or judicial; nor the judicial the powers veſted in the legiſlative or executive.

Art. 17. The powers not delegated by the conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Houſe do carry to the Senate a fair and engroſſed copy of the ſaid propoſed articles of amendment, and deſire their concurrence.

Extract from the journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Carliſle iron-works, in Cumberland county, a Negroe woman, named BETT, about 40 years of age, between five and ſix feet high, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will make for the city of Philadelphia, as ſhe was ſeen on the road between Lancaſter and the city. Whoever ſecures ſaid wench, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by MICHAEL EGE.

Auguſt 26, 1789. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 16, 1789. ‡ SAMUEL LINDSAY.

PARIS, June 25.

The preſent ſtate of this capital bears a ſtrong reſemblance to that in which it ſtood a little time previous to Barricades, and the Ligne.

Every thing is in a ferment.

The crouds that aſſembled daily at the Palais Royal, whither the accounts of the proceedings of the States General at Verſailles are firſt carried, are literally immenſe.

The agitation produced in the minds of the people, when the news arrived that the King, by virtue of his Royal authority, had reſcinded and annulled the reſolutions of the Commons, was violent beyond expreſſion.

Several voices were heard in the Palais Royal crying out Francois aux arms! From whom theſe voices proceeded could not be aſcertained by the officers of the Police, ſo immenſe were the crouds.

Never was government in a more critical ſituation.

If the Miniſters do not purſue vigorous meaſures, the different orders of the State will ſoon have recourſe to arms.

And yet a raſh attempt to coerce the people by a vigorous exertion of power would moſt probably produce the very effect, which it might be calculated to prevent.

So that whatever part Government may take, whether that of vigor or paſſiveneſs, the public tranquility will be equally in danger.

The court views with a jealous eye the conduct of the Duke of Orleans.

That Prince omits no opportunity to ingratiate himſelf with the people.

In the houſe of the Nobles he conſtantly votes againſt the majority, and pleads the cauſe of the Commons.

LONDON, June 15.

The cruel outrages and violence committed in the African ſlave trade, and in the lunatic trade, have engaged ſome portion of the public attention. It is no uncommon thing for corrupt and depraved men to parade about ſound morals and religion, and to affect a fervent zeal for the honor of God, and the important offices of brotherly love and chriſtian charity, when they are acting in the moſt flagrant violation of all the duties and rights of humanity. The reſpectable merchants of Briſtol and Liverpool appear to be highly ſcandalized at the hard imputations brought upon the fineneſs of their feelings and moral characters; and have engaged a legion of the ableſt counſel, highly fed, to aſſert the pure right of kidnapping, and to vindicate the perfect rectitude, benevolence and humanity exerciſed in the proſecution of the African ſlave trade.

The Britiſh export of watches and clocks to the Eaſt-Indies, by the laſt ſhips, amounted to not leſs than 500,cool. Though the Genoeſe ſell gold watches for little more than half price of the Engliſh, yet preference is given to the latter. Our glaſs export to India amounted to about 30,cool.

The French have endeavored, without ſucceſs, to fabricate hammers, in the Engliſh manner, for forging copper. The Engliſh hammer will laſt four or five months, the French not a fortnight. They have likewiſe, in vain, tried to make rollers for rolling copper into ſheets, in the manner of ours; the cauſe of their not ſucceeding is, the very ſuperior properties of the Britiſh caſt iron for ſuch purpoſes, as well as the diſtinguiſhed ſkill of our workmen.

June 24. The mails from Holland, due on Monday, arrived yeſterday. A report very ſtrongly prevailed at Vienna, June 6, that Field Marſhal Laudohn had ſurprized the Pacha of Travenick, killed the greater part of his people, and taken the Pacha himſelf priſoner.---This victory is ſaid to have coſt the Imperialiſts a thouſand men. This intelligence was not gazetted when the poſt left Vienna.

The election of a King of the Romans is an event likely to take place very ſoon, as the foreign miniſters, reſident at Ratiſbon, have received orders from their different Courts not to leave that place on account thereof.

The conſideration of the Slave trade and its abolition is, we are aſſured, to be poſtponed to next year, from the impoſſibility of concluding the examinations and other proceedings in a ſuitable time for the adjournment. Including the Convention Parliament, the two Houſes have ſat near nine months without any receſs of conſequence.

In a paper of yeſterday it is ſaid, that Doctor Willis is ſoon to be created an Iriſh Peer, with a penſion of 4000 l. a year, for his own life, and the life of his two ſons.

The Nabob of Arcot was in perfect health when the Man ſhip left Madras, and took the advantage of that conveyance to ſend ſome valuable preſents to his Majeſty.

Tippo Sultan continues to augment and to diſcipline his forces. That reſtleſs prince is preparing a ſtorm, which will ſoon burſt on the Carnatic.

The diſſention which has for a long time ſubſiſted between Lord Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell is the cauſe, that the latter reſigned a ſituation which he could not honorably hold conſiſtent with his own feelings.

The officers of the Eaſt-India ſhips, in general, who have lately arrived from Bengal, complain that the trade there is entirely ruined. The articles of merchandize which formerly fetched eighty and a hundred per cent. they were glad to diſpoſe of at five and twenty under prime coſt. This, they ſay, is occaſioned by the heavy taxes which the Governor General has impoſed upon ſhops, and upon every ſpecies of merchandize; and ſtill more by the vexatious ſeverity with which thoſe taxes are exacted.

The Engliſh merchants, harraſſed and diſguſted with thoſe proceedings, are ſelling off their goods, and ſhutting up their ſhops as faſt as poſſible. At the ſales in Bengal, many articles of Engliſh manufactories are now ſold fifty per cent. cheaper than in Britain.

He has alſo thought fit to enforce, even among the Hindoos, a judicial obſervation of the Sabbath day; in conſequence of which the indolent natives have added to their numerous holidays another of idleneſs.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, June 8.

"On the 31ſt of laſt month, which was the day of Penticoſt, there was a warm diſpute at Tilemont, four leagues from Louvain, between the loyaliſts and patriots, which was followed by a ſcuffle, in which many were killed and wounded on both ſides. The night following the military and citizens had a ſkirmiſh with each other at Louvain, in which ſome lives were loſt, and ſeveral of each party were wounded. Theſe are eaſily perceived to be the effects of rancour in our prieſts, who, though they appear to be meek and gentle, ſtill nouriſh in their hearts a ſecret deſire to revenge themſelves at any rate upon thoſe who have for ſome time reſtrained them.

"In conſequence of the above diſturbances, our government-general have publiſhed a very energetic declaration on the part of the Emperor, revoking all the conceſſions made, and particularly that of oblivion, ordering the government-general to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to find out thoſe perſons who were concerned in the late troubles, and to bring them to puniſhment.

"His Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary went on the 25th of May to Mons, to inſpect the ſtate of the corn market, after the report of the diſturbances which had happened there. The French carry away the corn by ſack-fulls, on the backs of men and horſes, and ſave themſelves on their frontiers, where there are 200 armed men to protect them.

"On the 29th his Excellency went in diſguiſe to our corn-market, but was diſcovered, and the price lowered immediately. He made a contract with a farmer, who, knowing him, only aſked five florins, inſtead of ſeven, which he demanded before. His Excllency took him at his word, and bought a number of

sacks, which were distributed amongst the poor on the spot; from thence the Minister proceeded to the butter market, where they asked seven sols and a half, but soon lowered the price to five sols per lb."

June 30. This morning arrived a Dutch mail.---The Swedish fleet has not yet sailed.---Some Russian ships have appeared before Helsingfors.---The Swedes are said to be detained in Carlskroon, for want of provisions, and are besides afflicted with a contagious disorder, which carried off great numbers of their men----An express from Stockholm has brought accounts of an action that happened between the Sweeds and Ruffians, on the borders of Finland.---The particulars we have not learnt.---Mr. Elliot still continues to negociate for the surrender of the Swedish frigate, that was captured by the Russians on the coast of Denmark.

Subsequent accounts from France confirm the intelligence that arrived yesterday. They state that the Third Estate had attended the Royal presence--that the King, with some *hauteur*, had ordered them to disperse; but they persisted in demanding the object of their assembly. The Princes discovered some alarm; the military were ordered to enforce the Royal will, but they refused to act. After some altercation the Third Estate retired, and severally took an oath, that they would continue to assemble until the King should have acknowledged and confirmed the constitution on principles of freedom, whereby the Third Estate shall be considered as a third, and in fact a controuling power in the state.

On putting the question to this effect, 569 were for it, and 30 against it.

Forty of the superior Clergy have joined this Assembly; and it is expected that the Duke of Orleans, with a strong party, will also unite to support the pretensions of the Third Estate.

Emissaries are dispatched through the different provinces, with an account of the late transactions.

Promotions. --In addition to the arrangements already stated, the tongue of rumour has set others on float. We give them merely as rumours; but as our distrust led us on a recent occasion to with-hold what we considered as improbable, we shall not suppress the following, though barely within the verge of probability.---Lord Camden to retire from his palce as President of the Council, to the Chief Justiceship in Eyre of his Majesty's forests, south of Trent, vacant by the death of Mr. Cornwall.---The Marquis of Stafford to succeed as Lord President of the Council.--The Duke of Leeds to succeed the Marquis of Stafford as Privy Seal.---And either Lord Hawkesbury or Mr. Eden, with a Peerage, to succeed his Grace as Secreeary of State for the Foreign Department.

PITT, & Co.---Thus stands the connexions of the firm:

Mr. Pitt, first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt's brother, first Lord of the Admiralty.

Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Pitt's first cousin, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

W. W. Grenville, another of Mr, Pitt's cousins, Secretary of State.

Lord Sidney, Lord Chatham's father-in-law, Chief Justice in Eyre.

Hon. J. T. Townshend, Lord Chatham's brother-in-law, a Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Elliott, another of Lord Chatham's brother-in-laws, a Lord of the Treasury.

And two or three more of the alliance are now at nurse for maces and wands of office, as they fall to the distribution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CHARLESTON, August 13.

General Pickens and Henry Osborne, Esq; commissioners of Indian affairs, have written a letter to the head men, chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation, appointing a general meeting on the 15th of September, at Rock-landing, on the Oconee, to settle all disputes on liberal principles. They have also written to Mr. M'Gillivray, stating that Mrs. Girerdeau, a widow lady, of Liberty county, was plundered by a party of Creek Indians, of eight Negroes, requesting permssion for her son to visit the nation in search of them.

GEORGE-TOWN, September 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, (Falls of Ohio) to his friend in this town.

"The new king of Spain has lately furnished this western part of the world with a proof of his enterprizing and penetrating genius; foreseeing the danger to which his possessions (bordering on the United States) may in a future day be exposed to, by the great emigration from the Atlantic States; he has lately formed a settlement on the west side of the Missisippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio river, one of the most delightful spots in the world. The great encouragement the emigrants receive from the crown of Spain, has induced a great number of the old French inhabitants, scattered over the country, to join the Spanish standard: And by the best information I can receive, a number of people (who have suffered by the Indians) have actually gone, and more of them are preparing to follow---as trifling as this affair may appear to some, I cannot help but lament seeing our countrymen, merely for want of protection against the Savages, leave their own country, and become the subjects of a foreign power.

"Besides establishing this new settlement, the Spaniards have of late shewn themselves more active along the Mississippi than ever they did before---a fleet of eight large transports arrived in the month of June, at New-Orleans from Europe, with troops, ammunition, clothing and farming utensils---most of the troops were immediately distributed in a remote part of the country, even amongst the Indian nations, with whom they seem to be on the best terms.--We live in great hopes and expectations of soon seeing the new Congress raise a sufficient number of troops to protect our frontiers, and check the insults we may receive from our enemies in this quarter."

NEW-YORK, September 3.

By a gentleman from Canada we are informed, that all kinds of grain are now selling in that province at very moderate prices, owing to the great quantities which have been carried there from different parts of the United States. Corn is from 4 to 6 livres per bushel, and flour from 3 to 4 dollars per hundred, &c.

If the British paragraphs say true, the kingdom of France is in a most convulsed and unhappy situation, by the height of political dissentions, bordering upon the horrors of a civil war, with fell famine in the rear.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Our American Pliny, Dr. Mitchell, has discovered that anchovies are very abundant along the sea coft of New-York; he has pickled some bottles of them, and finds them as good as those which are brought from the Straits; our tables may hereafter be supplied with this article of diet from our own waters, and preclude the need of importation; thus it appears that this country is found to be more and more abundant in good things, as discovering eyes are directed to point them out."

Accounts from Rhode-Island of August 27, say---At the town-meeting held here on Tuesday, for election of representatives, the following gentlemen were re-elected, viz. John Jenckes, Jabez Bowen, Benjamin Bourne, Esquires, and Mr. Amasa Gray.

At this meeting a vote was passed, appointing a committee to draft a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying that the vessels of the citizens of this state may be exempted from the foreign tonnage duty---and goods shipped from this state from the foreign impost, for such time, and under such regulations, as they in their wisdom shall deem meet. The committee is to report this day, at 3 o'clock, to which time the meeting stands adjourned.

For many years past, these states in general have not been blessed with finer crops; the latter harvest will, in all probability, equal the former, and every appearance indicates that there will be plenty of food for man and beast.

Agriculture, commerce and population, increase in America with much rapidity. Vermont, which, a few years since (say 50) was a wilderness, now contains 200,000 inhabitants---Kentucky 50,000.

Sept. 5. The period assigned for the present session of Congress is drawing to a close. Perhaps some, and indeed most of the public creditors expected, that in the course of this session the public debt would have been a subject of contemplation. However, had they carefully estimated the objects that were to be previously accomplished, they could hardly have supposed that so few months would have brought our national legislature to so advanced a stage of the business, as that of PUBLIC CREDIT. Every reflecting man must be convinced, that a good system of finance pre-supposes a well-established, operative government. If attempts are too soon made to fix appropriations, it is a thousand chances to one, but that the calculations will be so fallacious, as to throw embarrassment and uncertainty over the face of public affairs. Some data resulting from an experiment must be obtained, before the important subject of appropriation can be safely introduced and finally decided.

The debates on the subject of a permanent seat of government reflect the highest honor on the abilities of the several speakers. Great justice was done to the arguments on both sides, and the spectators, who were uncommonly numerous, expressed their approbation of the candor, and their admiration of the talents that were displayed on this interesting occasion. We will not pretend to determine how far it was policy to introduce the question at the present moment; but we can affirm that it has been ably and honorably conducted.

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware)* Sept. 5.

By a gentleman just arrived from Talbot county, Maryland, we learn, that a nest of those hardened wretches, to whom no music is pleasing but the sighs and groans of miserable men, has lately been discovered. It seems a certain Thomas Shields and Neal Dougherty, had kidnapped six free negroes, and put them on board a sloop, lying at Cambridge, in order to carry them to Georgia for sale, which sloop stopped at Oxford on her way to clear out, on Sunday last, when the affair got wind, Chief Justice Goldsborough sent a writ by which Shields, Dougherty, and the master of the vessel, were taken into custody; when it appeared that they had been long concerned in this flagrant violation of all the rights of civilized society, having last fall kidnapped a number of free negroes, whom they actually sold at Georgia. Such nefarious wretches deserve to be extirpated, as there is no creature on the face of the earth with which they can with propriety be ranked. The wolf, the tyger, even the shark, spares its own species, but those wretches would reduce the whole human race to bondage, rather than be at the trouble to make an honest livelihood in the best country on the globe.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 9.

A correspondent, who professes a sincere attachment to his fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, rejoices at the candor and good humor that appear in the present discussion of amendments to the state constitution. Many sensible and learned men, formerly much opposed to alterations, have without hesitation signed the petitions to the Legislature for calling a convention, convinced, that though it may have been heretofore prudent to defer a revision of the constitution, this is the happy moment when it will be done with wisdom and moderation.

We are informed, that near sixty journeymen manufacturers and tradesmen have arrived in this city within the last month, from various quarters, but mostly from Europe.

American Maple Sugar and Molasses.

An estimate of the capacity of the Sugar Maple lands of New-York or Pennsylvania, to supply the demand of the United States for sugar and molasses.

THE DEMAND.

BY authentic documents obtained from the Custom-house of Philadelphia, it appears that the medium importation of brown sugar for each year, from 1785 to 1789, is 5692848 lbs.

Loaf-sugar, on a medium, - - 4480

Molasses 543900 gallons, which, at 10 lbs. per gallon, is 5439000 lbs. half of which weight in sugar may be considered as equal to 543900 gallons of molasses, - - - 2719500

Total importation into Philadelphia, per annum, 8416828 lbs.

Supposing the whole importation of the union to be five times that of Philadelphia, the demand for the United States will then be 42084140 pounds weight.

THE CAPACITY OF SUPPLY.

Mr. William Cooper (of Cooper's-town, on the Otsego Lake) upon experience and enquiry, gives information, that there is usually made from a tree five pounds of sugar, and that there are 50 trees on an acre, at a medium. But suppose only four pounds to a tree and 20 trees to an acre, then 105210 acres will yield 8416828 pounds weight. And supposing, as above stated, the whole demand of the union 42084140 lbs. or five times the importation into Philadelphia, then 526000 acres will supply the United States. It need not be observed, that there are three times 526000 acres of sugar-maple lands in each of the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, which are particularly mentioned, from their being known to the estimator.

The sugar-maple tree is found however in great abundance in many other parts of the United States.

It will be frankly admitted, that *the result* of the above estimate has *a wild and visionary appearance*; but as it is made upon a moderate statement of facts, very carefully ascertained, and as the whole calulation is freely exposed to examination, it will not be unsafe to place some confidence in it, until exaggeration of fact or error shall be pointed out.

A FRIEND OF MANUFACURES.

To the *Manufacturers* of *Maple Sugar.*

The method of making Sugar in the West-India Islands from the juice of the sugar-cane, when cured in hogsheads, as in Antigua.

AS soon as a sufficient quantity of juice is procured, it is put into the kettle, under which a good fire is made, and no scum is taken off until the liquor is nearly ready to boil, which is discovered by the scum's cracking or parting, and then the scum is taken off, and a person is kept constantly skimming it, as the scum rises, until it becomes sugar, which is discovered by it's granulating, or the grain appearing upon the skimmer or ladle, when it is immediately taken out of the kettle and put into a cooler, where it remains until it is about blood warm, and then it is put into casks, with small holes at the bottom, in order that the molasses may drain out; after remaining in the casks two or three weeks, it is fit for use, and is sent to market.

N. B. A small quantity of unslacked lime is put into the kettle when the juice is warm, or before, say about three table spoonfulls to one hundred gallons. Large copper skimmers and ladles with long wooden handles are made use of; a good fire is kept under the kettle from the time of the juice being put in, until it becomes sugar.

This Day is Published, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets——*(Price 2/6)*

AN ORATION,

Delivered July 4th, 1789, at the Presbyterian Church, in Arch-street, Philadelphia,

By the Rev. WLLIAM ROGERS, A M.

Professor of English and Oratory, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

To which is added, a PRAYER, delivered on the same occasion.

By the Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, A. M. Junior,

Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Published at the request of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendship, I flatter myself my past conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore request the favor of a continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) shall be held in grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble servant,

Sept. 7, 1789. † JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AT the last general election I was solicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myself a candidate for the *Coroner's Office*, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to request your votes and interest at the next. Should I be so happy as to meet with your suffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the publics friend,

§ 1 w PETER JODON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldend to solicit your votes and interests at the ensuing election for the office of *Coroner*; if I should be so fortunate as to meet with your suffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES PICKERING.

Philad. August 18, 1789.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

At the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September inst. at seven o'clock in the evening, will be SOLD, the following property, viz.

Late belonging to Alexander Tod, Esquire.

A TWO story Frame House, Work Shops and Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the east side of Delaware Second-street, continued and enlarged, containing in breadth on said Second street 44 feet, and in length or depth on the north side, bounding on Phillips's Rope-walk, 239 feet, or thereabouts, to a 30 feet alley, and in length on the south side, bounding on ground of William Brown's, 233 feet, or thereabouts, to the said 30 feet alley, and in breadth on the said alley 32 feet and 3 inches inches (be the same in length or breadth more or less) now in the tenure of Martin Wall.

Late belonging to Clement Biddle, Esquire.

A Tract of Patented Land, in late Westmoreland, now Allegany county, situate on Big Sewickley creek, about five miles distant from the river Ohio, containing 321½ acres and 23 perches, with allowance, on which there is an excellent mill-seat.

A Tract of Patented ditto, in the same county, containing 200 acres and allowance, being Lot No. 1553, in the 8th district of the Donation Lands.

Any further information can be had by applying to the subscriber, who will attend at the place of sale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Assignee, &c.

September 7, 1789.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, on the 26th of last month, on the road between Dilworth's town and West Chester, in Chester county, a *Parchment Pocket Book*, containing one twenty dollar note, of the bank of Pensylvania, one penal note, and several notes of hand. Payment being stopped at all the offices, they can be of no service only to the owner. Whoever will return the book and contents to *John Townsend*, near Dilworth's tavern, or to *Jesse Sharples*, at the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia, shall be entitled to the above reward, and no questions asked.

September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of sale, under the hand of David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan office of the late province (now state) of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 8th day of October next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill township, Chester county, beginning at a chesnut tree on the south side of the said branch, thence along a line of marked trees east by south 84 perches, to another chesnut tree; thence north by east, crossing said branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence east by south 106 perches to a hickory; thence south-east by east 104 perches to a post; thence south south-west 100 perches, to a post; thence south 14 perches, to a post; thence west 160 perches, to a post; thence north north-west 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Evan Griffiths, and to be sold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th ult. a Dutch servant man, by the name of JOHN ANDREW PEATS, by trade a taylor, about 30 years of age, a slim made man, with sandy hair tied; he had on, when he went away, a grey mixt supe fine coat, with buttons of the same, nankeen jacket and breeches, white stockings, a pair of half worn shoes with large plated buckels in them, and a round fashionable hat, with buckle and band; he takes snuff, is fond of liquor, and speaks bad English. Any person who will take up and deliver the said servant to his master, or confine him in any gaol on the Continent, so that he may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges for bringing him home.

Philad. Sep. 4, 1789. WM. LAWRENCE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or taking away the said servant at their peril. †

A Stray STEER,

CAME to the plantation of William Dilworth, in the township of Birmingham, Chester county, about the 11th day of August, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold very shortly to pay charges, by

September 1, 1789. § ISRAEL MONROW.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on, Your much obliged friend

And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the preſent officer's time ſhall expire; relying on my paſt conduct and my long reſidence amongſt you to recommend me to your free ſuffrages, I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewiſe the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble ſervant,

‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Diſtrict of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks,
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

Newtown, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. that old accuſtomed tavern-houſe, and the lot of one acre of land thereunto belonging, called and well known by the name of Cuckold-town Tavern, formerly the ſign of the black horſe, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on the great roads, one from Briſtol to Newtown, and the other from Yardley's ferry to Philadelphia: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of John Gregg, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two certain meſſuages or tenements, plantation or tract of 30 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip or manor of Moreland, bounded by lands of Philip Wynkoop and Thomas Walton: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Nathaniel Walton, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th of September next, at one o'clok in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of 100 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheltenham, bounded by lands of Sebaſtian Miller, Enoch Thomas, and others: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Jacob Naſs and Alice his wife, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Blockley, Auguſt 23, 1789.

WAS FOUND,

A Female Child,

SUPPOSED to be near two years old, with a white bonnet, gown and petticoat; has a large mark on the breaſt and appears likely to have been ſcalded. The above child is ſuppoſed to have been left by a woman of tall ſtature, in a white gown, with large black cuffs, red petticoat and a white bonnet. Any perſon apprehending the perſons who left the above child, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC HAYES,) *Overſeers of*
† JOHN FRAILEY,) *the Poor.*

Cheſter county, Auguſt 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing in the whole 26 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Benjamin Collins, Abel Griffith, John Jackſon, Robert Thornton, and others; taken in execuion as the eſtate of George Jacobs, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheaiff.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Berks county, on Monday evening laſt, a certain apprentice lad, named *Philip Kuntzman*, about 18 years old, five feet four inches high, has a full face, ſtrong voice, and black hair, which he wears tied: Had on when he went away, one lapelled cloth coat of a deep blue colour, one green and white ſtriped jacket, ſtriped breeches, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with ſmall plated oval buckles, a new Iriſh wool hat with blue lining, one red and white ſtriped ſilk handkerchief. He alſo took with him, one red ſpotted velvet jacket, a pair of ſtriped velvet breeches, a pair of breeches and a jacket, both of nankeen, a pair of cotton ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of woollen ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward; or whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds, beſides reaſonable charges, paid him by

† GEORGE YEAGER, Hatter.

Reading, Auguſt 18, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Elk Forge, Cecil county, Maryland, the 23d inſt. a Negroe man, named *Zack*, about 20 years of age, ſix feet or more high; had on when he went away a tow ſhirt and trowſers, a ſmall wool hat, blue cloth jacket without ſleeves not any ſhoes. He may change his clothes and name, and probably endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward if 50 miles or more from home, and Six Dollars if leſs than 50, and reaſonable charges if brought home. § THOMAS JOHN.

N. B. All maſtees of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid negroe at thir peril.

Auguſt 31, 1789.

Muſtard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

RAN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, ſhe took ſeveral clothes with her, that her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Auguſt 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

Weſt-Caln, July 22, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Hibernia Mills, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14½ hands high, riſing 7 years old with a bald face, and three white feet, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and gives information, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAIAH JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations, containing 400 acres, two of 150 acres each, and the other 100 acres of good land, ſituate in Newtown, Cheſter county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, the land joins together; a good ſaw-mill on one of the plantations, and a conveniency to build a griſt mill, 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and well watered; the land is all well watered and well timbered, and good buildings on each plantation, adjoining lands of Thomas Willing, Eſq; and Richard Fawke's tavern. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe the whole or a part, may be informed of the terms and ſee the land, by applying to RICHARD FAWKES, ſen. living on the premiſes, near the ſaid tavern; the new Lancaſter road runs through ſaid land. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Sarah Bryan*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to

July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

MRS. PINE'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788.

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America. Philad May 25, 1789.

"*The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---*

"*On motion, Reſolved, That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.*

"*The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſterwald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.*

"*The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

"*Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Convention, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

"Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on Sunday, the 16 h inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named MOSES COX, country born, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlim built, is of a ſandy complexion, his hair inclining much to red had on and took with him, a white corduroy jacket, with a whitiſh woolen back to it, a pair of jean breeches, a pair of white and blue ſtriped cotton trowſers, calf-ſkin ſhoes almoſt new, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1789. † HENRY SCHEETZ.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, in July laſt, a red and white MILK COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM SHANNON.

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